## BY DISTINGUISHED DIVINES

Sermons by Visiting Baptist Ministers in Many of the City Pulpits.

. Rev. H. L. Stetson, of Des Moines, at the First Baptist-Dr. Perrin at South-Street -Other Sermons.

VISITING MINISTERS.

Number of City Pulpits Filled by Distinguished Baptist Divines.

A number of the pulpits of city churches were filled yesterday morning by visiting divines, and all were greeted by large congregations, augmented by visiting delegates to the Young People's convention. At the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. M. Z. Batteau, of Philadelphia, preached; the Tabernacle pulput was filled by Rev. L. A. Clevenger, of Wisconsin; at East Washington street, Rev. W. S. Sweet, of Minnesota, preached; at the Sixth Presbyterian, Rev. Gifbert Dobbs, of Kentucky, gave an able discourse; at the People's Congregational Church, Rev. W. T. Cross, of Evansville, was heard; at Fletcher-place, Rev. J. V. Osterbout, of Rhode Island, preached, and f. M. Huckleberry. More extended men-tion of others will be found below.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Beautiful Music, Followed by a Strong Sermon by Dr. Stetson, of Des Moines.

Never has there been a larger congregation or a better display of beauty in the First Baptist Church of this city than filled its spacious apartments at yesterday morning's services. Chairs were placed in the aisles and chairs filled the vestibules, and still people were forced to stand, so large was the gathering. The gallery was crowded, also, and a sea of pretty fens kept an odorous zephyr stirring through the Baptist ground, and the victory of pleasant sights and sounds was signally compiete, from the pulpit which was decorated lavishly with greenery and lilies, to the very entrance to the house of worship.

The choir service, which is always a welcome symphony under the direction of Prof. Smock, was assisted by Miss Edith Castle, of Terre Haute. The selection rendered by Miss Castle was made exquisitely affecting, and were applause a church method of expression, the effort had been repeated. Dr. W. F. Taylor's prayer was an offering of love and a sympathetic supplication for a closer investigation of the hearts of his flock by higher and kinder light, concluding with an impassionate appeal for triumphant knowledge and eternal security. Dr. H. L. Stetson, of Des Momes, Ia., occupied the pulpit with a sermon which had to do with the education of the Baptist young people. The text, "Thou, through Thy commandments hast made me wiser than mine enemies." The office of all genuine education, said he, is three fold. It conceives the acquisition of power for the appreciation of the best things; to perceive the real worth of nature, her sciences and her arts. It directs the development of powers that may make our own the best of things, and ourselves the highest types. It acquires for us the power to produce the best. If God had any one object over another in our making, it was that we should be productive. All these things, the genuine education guarantees to those who court it. The relation of the Bible to this kind of training is widely and posiwhy the Bible is needed in the proper training of young people, and perhaps a great many others. It is stimulative of a newer type of literature, which cannot be selfcentered. In all the great literature of the past and present we find it the moving principle and the guiding star. It hands down a new light for all men. In the days of Pope and Smith we find literature disfigured by a contemptuous disregard for the feelings of the people. The search for truth abides with God alone, and we have, in years gone, been greatly traduced by triflers in letters, whose total disregard for morality accepted no area of seriousness. Truth is precious because of its commercial value and the general benefits aceruing from its handling. Truth, studied for its own sake, is a jewel, but truth acquired for the purpose of aiding men, is Christian. It was addressed to men, and was not for one man. The highest and best truth is acquired by the inculcation of God's words in our minds. Mankind are just beginning to appreciate what the Bible can and has done for them. It has established the best institutions of the times and has produced the highest order of thinkers. The Bible is strongly disciplinarian and stimulates the imagination, and has accomplished larger results in the development of intellects than all other | pathy and with his audience offered up a

An examination of other forms of litersture finds no masters like Moses, David, Isaiah. The Bible accomplished its part in the production of such first-magnitude eters as Cicero, Virgil, Aristotle, Plato, Gothe, Chancer, Bacon, Wordsworth, etc., who represent the master singers of the ages, it inspired them all. They were born into a Christian civilization.

The best passages of Spenser's "Fairy Queen," and of Bryant's "Thanatopsis" are drawn from a large knowledge of the boly book. Had the Bible never existed we had had no "Cotter's Saturday Night" and no Wordsworth's "Ode to Immortality." It is said that Tennyson studied the Bible more closely than do most elergymen, and his most majestic flights bear out the truth of the statement.

The Bible contains food for modern thinkers, and it is impossible to attain the ripest scholarship without indebtedness being incurred to this fountain of wisdom and truth. The realm of deliberate eloquence draws and has forever drawn its music from the sacred waters of this holy

Mr. Stetson proceeded to mention a number of American and foreign orators who were points in case, and recommended that the book be faithfully studied by all those who desired the highest and best education the day and age afforded. Denominational literature as a factor in such an education was not lost sight of, while the B. Y. P. U. as a school was recommended according to the merits he believed it contained for both the young and the old of the land.

## DR. PERRIN'S SERMON.

Clear Talk Upon Wisdom Delivered at the

South-Street Baptist Church. Dr. Perrin, of Chicago, occupied the pulpit at the South-street Baptist Church yesterday morning, and addressed himself especially to roung people. The text from which he preached was Proverbs iv. 7-9. Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get under-

Exalt her, and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee to honor, when thou dost em-

She shall give to thine head an ornament of grace; a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee. The discourse was substantially as follows: "Wisdom is the principal thing. What is wisdom? What is the writer talking about? I do not mean what is wisdom in a biblical sense, but what is wisdom in the general acceptation of the word. Did you ever think what a difficult thing it often is to define a word of common usage and one which you use every day in your writings and your conversations? Words which you use daily and use correctly you will often find difficult to accurately de-

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fine. I dare say were I to leave the pulpit and come down into the congregation and and some down into the congregation and ask each person present for a definition of the word wisdom that you would be surprised at their great variety. Some would probably answer that wisdom is learning. To know a great deal and be a learned man is to be wise. It is not necessarily so. That is not my definition of wisdom. A man may be very learned and make such use of his knowledge that people say he is a fool. Wisdom is making such use of the knowledge one possesses as to attain knowledge one possesses as to attain the desired end. Making such use of the divine truths we possess as to attain our salvation is wisdom. Wisdom is the principal thing. If the question was asked by a child of its father, what is the principal thing? how different would the answers be. Some would probably answer that money is the principal thing. Others would probably answer knowledge is the principal thing; with all thy getting get knowledge. I would not depreciate education: I expect to be a student till the day of my death, and of the Bible especially, but I deny that knowledge is the principal thing. Wisdom is the principal thing, and with all the getting. principal thing, and with all thy getting get understanding. We can demonstrate the truth of the text as clearly as we can a problem in Euclid upon the blackboard. Wisdom is the only thing that does not depreciate with possession; it never does. It is a noble ambition to desire an education. But with possession we only see our own weak-ness and ignorance. The most eminent scholar does not feel satisfied with the education he possesses. Beauty, and wealth, and learning all depreciate. All things save wi-dom depreciate. It is as precious now as it was at the beginning of time, and will be as precious at the end of time as it is now. Wisdom is the principal thing for another reason. It is the only thing that works like the philosopher's

changing sadness to joy, and transforming losses and troubles to gains and hope. "With all thy getting, get understanding. Give open testimony for the Lord at every opportunity, and you will get understanding. The oftener a man commits himself in public to any principle, the deeper seated the principle becomes in him. If you want to test this take occasion, every time you ride in a street car, to speak a word in the cause of temperance, and see what a stanch temperance advocate you become before a year has passed. Activity in the work for Christ will get understanding."

stone or the mystic chemical for which the

alchemist searched in vain. It is the only

thing that has the all-healing power of

AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN. Excellent Sermon Preached by Recording

Secretary Peirce. The audience at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning was largely composed of the B. Y. P. U. A. delegates, The auditorium was comfortably filled and the moring service was litened to patiently. notwithstanding the excessive heat of the atmosphere. Contrary to the expectations of the audience Dr. Haines announced that Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Wisconsin, who was to have delivered the sermon, had been taken suddenly ill and was unable to preside over the services. The pastor then introduced the Rev. R. F. Y. Peirce, D. D., paster of the State-street Baptist Church, of Rockford, Ill. Rev. Peirce, a young minister of superior soility, devoted the morning to an elequat and impressive address, selecting as a text the words from Acts, second chapter, thirty-ninth verse. For the promise is unto you and to your chil-

This great promise was made by Jesus on His last night as an earthly minister, and was fraught with the great love the speaker bore for His disciples and shose who followed Him. These precious words should be remembered even as we remember and dwell upon the last words and appeals of our friends as they pass away. The Holy Spirit, which is a guard, a comforter and a belper, is promised to all of God's children as a reward for a holy living; we are to stand before our Master with His life reflected through us as we stand before the mirror. Referring to the great desire ministers have to be able to visit the Holy Land the speaker said: "It is not in Palestine, nor is it in Paradise; but the holiest land in this world is the little bit of soil upon which we stand, for we may make it hallowed soil."

Continuing, Rev. Petrce explained that the work is not to be done by might or power, but by the spirit of the Lord, for there is a point which cannot be reached by human help. In the awful night of the world men and women are dying; we cannot see these souls as God sees them with His spirit and the power of His might, but they can be won back by the Holy Ghost, the great search-light of the world. The gift of the Holy Ghost came upon the disciples. it inspired courage and faith and they went out into the world, their field, because they had the gift. These men were of one accord and prayerful. We should be prayerful, devout and earnest. If we would come to the light it must be done by

prayer and consecration. Rev. Petrce's remarks, though practical and plain, were eloquently delivered and were heard with protound attention. Of the illness of his coworker, Dr. Spencer, he spoke words of hopeful cheer and symsilent prayer for the speedy recovery to health of the earnest and eminent divine.

DR. GAMBRELL, OF MERCER

He Reviews the Work of the Convention, and Urges Increased Enthusiasm.

The pulpit of the College-avenue Baptist Church was filled yesterday morning by the Rev. J. B. Gambrell, of Georgia. His sermon was a review of the work which has been accomplished by the B. Y. P. U. while in session in this city, and of the work which it is doing when disintegrated into its many local unions. He said that it was left to the young people of the churches to insure the union's perpetuity, and out of them were to come the future ministers, deacons and laymen, and that, therefore, the work of instruction among the young people was of paramount importance. He said that while the work had progressed so far with flattering success, it must not be let to drop. It must be a motive for increased endeavor, and increased vigilance. He hoped that the next convention would be even a greater one than this had been, and that the good that had been done between now and then would be commensurately greater than that of the past had been.

CRASHED INTO A MULE CAR.

Accident That Caused Much Excitement but Nobody Was Seriously Injured.

Electric motor No. 290 collided with a mule car on East Washington street near Delaware, last night, with a sound like the explosion of a powder magazine. A streak of electricity shot high in the air, and persons several squares away ran to the scene expecting to hear the details of an accident of horror. Happily no one was seriously injured, and the only damage done was the demolition of the front end of the motor. The trouble occurred about 10 o'clock, while the street-railway repair wagon was stationed on the track at the Delaware-street crossing. A Noble-street car, west bound, approached the repair wagon, and stopped, but the motorman of the electric car following, failed to notice his close proximity to the slower vehicle until he had crashed into it. The car vas traveling at a furious rate of speed, and nearly every passenger in all three of the cars was unseated in the most ungraceful fashion.

The crashing glass of the motor as it struck the obstruction terrorized the more nervous of the passengers and for a time it was impossible to locate the damage done. D. A. Dunca, of No. 7 East New York street, occupied a seat in the front of the motor car and received several ugly scratches from tlying glass. W. A. Hipps, of No. 719 South Meridian street, attempted to jump from the Alabama-street car and was slightly bruised. No other passengers were injured.

Supposed to Have Been Killed. Intelligence was received here yesterday of the death of Omer H. Gambold, a former Indianapolis boy, which occurred Saturday at San Antonio, Tex. The young man was formerly engaged as a railroad switchman in this city, but left here six years ago to take a position on a Texas railroad. His father resides at No. 466 North West street. Information concerning the manner of his death is not forthcoming, but his family believe he was killed by the cars. His remains will be brought here for burnal.

OLD - FASHIONED RELIGION

Rev. T. A. Goodwin Preaches an Orthodox Sermon That Goes to the Point.

Wholesome Fear of the Devil and Hell That Prevents Many an Inglorious Surrender in the Struggle of Life.

Rev. T. A. Goodwin, D. D., preached yesterday at Edwin Ray M. E. Church, in the absence of Dr. Rawls, the pastor. His text was: "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even your faith." The preacher said: To overcome is neither to annihilate nor to evade, but to wrestle with and to get the better of. The incidents and experiences of life, here denominated "the world," are inseparable from living. They come slike to all, and though they may differ much in detail and form, there is by no means the great difference in their magnitude, all things considered, that careless observers suppose. But many begin and continue this life tussle at a disadvantage on account of a misconception of their significance, the result of misinformation and false doctrines. It has been sung in our hymns and preached from our pulpilts that-

This vile world 's no no friend to grace To help us on to God, Until the prevailing thought is that the experiences of life are in some way the allotments of some cruel enemy, either because of his anger towards us or on account of our perverseness, or both, and hence they are not to be borne if they can be

evaded. A few weeks ago I met an old German. He had had some trouble with his wife or his wife had had trouble with him, which had culminated in a separation and a divorce. In answer to my question how he was getting along he said: "Pad! Very for the devil and hell I'd me before sundown." This man is a representative of thousands. He can see nothing in life worth living for under such tribulations, and he is restrained from ending the struggle in an inglorious surrender only by a wholesome fear of the devil and hell; and it is because the devil and hell cut a less conspicuous figure in modern pulpits and in popular thought than formerly, while its companion piece, the erroneous notion of life and its mission, is still too much promulgated by religious teachers, that suicides are so increasingly common. The preacher telis us, and most people believe, that life is a probation, and some people hope that if, as probation, it is a failure here there may be a second probation granted. Life is not a probation nor anything like it. The whole tenor of Scripture is that life is a period of preparation and sustains to the beyond the relation that childhood and youth sustain to manhood, and it is nothing more or less. Probation means the testing of knoweldge or qualities already acquired or claimed, while life is the time to acquire knowledge and to build character; it is the school period of our unending existence, and there is nothing in reason or in revelation which makes a post-graduate course either impossible or improbable-in other words there is neither reason nor revelation to contradict the hypothesis that in the beyond we shall continue to progress along the line of our earthly course; the vile waxing worse and worse while the pure shall continue to increase in knowledge and vir-

The recollections of school life are not always pleasant, particularly with those whose school days were under the old regime, in which brawn counted more than brain among the qualities needed in the teacher; for the rod was not only the emblem of authority, but it was relied upon as the supreme force in securing good order and good lessons. Add to this forbidding feature the very low conception of an education which was commonly entertained in those days, a mere equipment for the most ordinary material affairs of life-the grandest motive, the development of mind and the enlargement of the horizon of life, being wholly ignored—and it is no wonder that children had to be dragged or driven to school, and that they regarded the discipline and the tasks of the schoolroom as cruel inventions, designed by parents and teacher chiefly to torment innocent childhood; and it is less a wonder that even boys of spirit and of brains would rather risk the penalties of illiteracy in manhood than to wrestle with the multiplication table and irregular verbs, with the rod forever held in terrorism over them; and, hence, they played truant whenever possible, as the indolent and imbecile always did. The only effective restraint against trusney was the wholesome fear of the devil and hell, as it were, in the certain and possibly heavier rod of the Solomone of the period, who never handled it

sparingly at home. gave him a right conception of the end of an education, and explained to him that each hard task well handled made what was to follow easier as well as having in itself its own reward. It required no devil and hell in the shape of the rod at the school or the rod at the home to keep that boy from committing intellectual suicide. He welcomed every hard problem and overcame it by faith in himself and contidence in the wisdom of the teacher who had placed it in the carriculum and by the assurance that his best good would be promoted through meeting it heroically and surmounting it.

The incidents and experiences of our earthly life, the school period of our endless being, are often problems which it is difficult to understand and hard to wrestle with. When considered as the wanton allotment of blind chance or as the dispensation of a sovereign power that cares nothing for our individual welfare, we are apt to be discouraged and to seek relief in playing the truant-in running away from them even at the cost of ending a life which has no promise in it for the here or the hereafter. The jilted lover feels that the sun can never be bright again and be commits suicide rather than to live always under a cloud. Such a life is not werth living under his views of the purposes of life, and so of other forms of earthly hardships. Having no fear of the devil and hell and yet retaining much if not all of the companion doctrine that life is a probation, not a period of discipline and development preparatory to the higher life and its possibilities in the beyond, they end the unequal struggle by suicide. The text points out the better way. The Bible everywhere treats the experiences of life, even those hardest to bear, as lessons which, properly dealt with, not only prepare us for what is to follow, but the overcoming of which, like the solution of a difficult problem in mathematics, carries with it a rich reward in the enlargment of soul it results in. The victory—the piedge of victory, as the original has it—which surmounts and gets the better of the hard problems and severe lessons of life is your faith, a faith that sees a present and a loving God even in times of sorrows; and believes that what seems to us afflictions are only problems which, properly solved, insure us "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." The man of faith never plays tru-ant. He has no occasion to commit suicide, but he wrestles beroically with the hardest problems, believing that the darkest day, live till to-morrow, will have

passed away. THE COURT RECORD. CRIMINAL COURT.

State vs. Thomas Ware; petit larceny. Released on his personal recognizance during good behavior. CINCUIT COURT. New Suits Filed.

Millard F. Cox. Judge.

C. F. Ackerman et al. vs. John Oscar Henderson et al.; libel. Demand, \$100,000. SUPERIOR COURT. New Sust Filed. Eldora J. C. Witt vs. Miles M. Reynolds

Martha J. Blanche vs. Willard Blanche;

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TOO MUCH GRAIN IN SIGHT

Visible Supply Much Larger than Usual and Little Hope of Higher Prices.

Why the Stockyards Company Passed Its Annual Dividend-Shipments Made During June.

As statisticians who deal with the grain trade consider July 1 the beginning of the new year, especially as far as wheat is concerned, not only dealers in the cereals, but business men and railroad managers, scan with a good deal of interest everything said concerning the future of the market. While local dealers do not talk very discouragingly, they are at sea as to the future of the markets. F. P. Rush, one of the city's oldest grain dealers, says that it is a little early to predict with certainty the future of the wheat market, and much depends on circumstances. In the first place, the wheat crop was ten days later this year than in 1892, and that may have something to do with the light movement. Then, last year grain was carried at summer rates while now winter rates are enforced, placing the shipping points on all-rail lines at a disadvantage of 4 to 6 cents per hundred pounds on seaboard shipments, rates favoring the shipping via Toledo and Detroit or Chicago.

One dealer says that on July 15, 1892, he had shipped East 283 carloads of wheat, valued at \$200,000, this year he had shipped but forty-eight carloads valued at \$25,000. Another dealer accounts for the duliness for the reason that farmers are reluctant to sell their wheat at the present low figares. The most serious matter with the Indianapolis dealers is the fact that this year they must pay 8 cents more a bushel to get their grain shipments to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York than last year. It is customary the first weeks in July to make comparisons with different years in the matter of surplus stocks carried over. This season the figures are discouraging to those who are anxions for a rising market. The total visible supply on July 1 was over 157,000,000 bushels, against 102,000,000 on the corresponding date, 1892, and less than 89,000,000 bushels July 1, 1891. At the corresponding date in 1890 the stock of wheat was 74,000,000, and in 1889 but 68,000,-600. Some allowance should be made for more complete statistics this year than heretofore, but the fact is beyond dispute that the civilized world's supply is very much greater now than it has been at midsummer for many years, a margin of 150,-000,000 bushels of wheat, not including the indefinite, but very large, stock in the bins of the farmer is a comfortable guarantee of an abundance, but a disagreeable figure for the producer and the speculators.

Stock Yards Business and Dividend. A representative of the Journal, on Friday, was at the stock yards, and found President Ijams in much better humor over the outlook than a few weeks or even a few days ago. Said Mr. Ijams: "I am satisfied that the Indianapolis stock yards have gotten over the bad sledding, as, since the first of the month the receipts of stock have been heavier than for the first fifteen days of any July in the last four years, but, like all other stock yards, from Sept 1, Happy the child whose home training | 1892, to July 1, 1893, the yards have suffered greatly in their business, but the hard place is now over, and I look for a heavy fall and winter traffic at the yards. The yards are in better shape than ever to handle stock, and the market was never before so attractive to shippers as a seiling market. We have now two large packing houses, Kingan & Co., in this, what they call dull times, killing 2,000 hogs a day, and the Moore Packing Company is getting into shape to kill more than they now do; and, what is a grand thing for the yards, we now have buyers here all the time, and those who mean business for the Buffalo, the Philadelphia, the Cleveland, the Jersey City and the New England markets, and as high as 2,000 head of hogs were shipped East some days last week. "Then," said Mr. ijams, "the railroads are treating us very fairly, better than ever before in the matter of rates and furnishing care." yards and Belt-road Company met last week, and, after canvassing the situation.

The directors of the Indianapolis Stockdecided that it would be wise to this year pass the July dividend on the common stock. The dividend on the preferred stock was paid in June. This is the first time in the history of the yards that the semi-annual dividend has been passed. President ljams has sent a circular letter to each stockholder, giving the reasons for the passing of the dividend. First, the company in the last eighteen months have expended in improvements, including the new packing house, which has been leased to responsible parties for nity years, the sum of \$175,000, and on July 15 the Indianapolis Stockyards and Belt-road Company had not a dollar's worth of floating debt nor an unpaid account and a bandsome sum in the treasury. although not quite enough to pay the usual dividend. That the packing-house investment was a wise one for the stockyards company no one informed will question, and the directors, as well as President ljams, are very sanguine that there will be no occasion in the future to pass the regular dividends on the common stock. The business of the yards from Sept. 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893, was 50 per cent. less than in the corresponding months of the previous year; but for this, despite the large sum spent in improvements to the property, there would have been an ample sum to pay the dividend on the common stock.

The Shipments of June. In the month of June the various industries of Indianapolis shipped 17,515 barrels of flour, 56,800 bushels of corn and oats, 408 tons of bran, 1,254,260 pounds of corn products, 1,546,800 pounds of starch, 20,000 pounds of wool, 889,000 pounds of poultry. 1.750 cases of eggs, 840 bales of cotton goods, 107,560 pounds of fruits, 272,000 pounds of hair and bristles, 470,100 pounds of bides, 5,928,280 pounds of meat in bulk, 756,628 pounds of provisions, 147,650 pourds of tallow, 1,797 tierces of lard, 145 carloads of iron, 108 carloads of lumber, 28 carloads of dressed stone, 47 cars of cooperage, 4,750 barrels of oil, 641 barrels of pork, 8,395 barrels of sait, 9,618 barrels of spirits and liquors, 1,282 barrels of cement, 2,757 head of cattle, 11,630 head of hogs, 2,344 head of sheep, 540 mules, 237 horses. In addition to the above the shipments of miscellaneous freights were 18,458,745 pounds, shipments of merchandise, 59,818,454 pounds.

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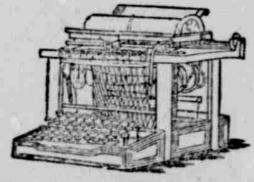
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